

A female of *A. carpocapsæ*, confined in a battery jar with codling moth larvæ in cocoons, stung 107 of them, but deposited eggs on forty-eight only.

In the spring of 1926 the cosmopolitan egg parasite *Trichogramma* sp. was abundant and functioned effectively as a natural control. During May and June codling moth eggs were collected weekly from certain trees scattered throughout the Saticoy district. From twenty-five of these trees 2610 eggs were collected. Of these 571 were found to be in the black shell condition which is characteristic of the parasitized egg when the parasite is in the prepupal or pupal stage. Since the eggs were collected each week, many parasitized eggs were not recorded as such because the black shell condition is not reached until about six days after the egg is first parasitized. On one of the trees 227 of the 454 eggs counted on the nuts and leaves were parasitized.

It is estimated that at least 50 per cent of all the eggs deposited during May and June were parasitized.

A common enemy of the moth at Carpinteria is the large brown clerid *Cymatodera angustata*. On ninety trees 200 of these adult beetles were found under the bands. A number of the cocoons of the moth were found which had been penetrated by the beetle larvæ and the contents devoured. At Saticoy the most effective predator of the hibernating larvæ seems to be the little gray clerid, *Hydnocera scabra*.

Although the codling moth was first noted on the apple trees in Ventura County in 1890, natural checks are present and are of inestimable value.

The insects noted were identified by the specialists, R. A. Cushman, J. M. Aldrich, A. B. Gahan, and E. C. Van Dyke.

TYPHLOCYBA VS. EUPTERYX

In the Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, Vol. XXXI, p. 112, 1918, Mr. McAtee claims that the Curtis paper in the Entomological Magazine in which genus *Eupteryx* was founded was published earlier than that by Germar in which *Typhlocyba* first appeared, and his arguments seem conclusive. I studied Germar's paper in Silbermann's *Revue* carefully when preparing my catalogue, but have not now access

to a copy so will make no attempt to settle the question of priority between these parallel genera of Germar and Curtis now, but wish merely to call attention to two references not mentioned by McAtee, but perhaps equally convincing on the other side. One is Curtis' own remarks to Pl. 633 of his *British Entomology* in which he states that "my genus *Aphrodes* comprised two groups, one of which had been *previously* established under the name of *Acucephalus* by Germar" (italics mine). I take this to be a direct admission of the priority of Germar's names in the paper referred to, including *Typhlocyba*, and it was this admission that decided me, in the face of Kirkaldy's investigations, to adopt the Germar names. An additional argument of some weight is included in the very note quoted by McAtee to fix the date of the Curtis paper. To that note the editor appended a reply to "Delta" in which he states that a correspondent signing himself XYZ says "that every genus, excepting *Paramecosoma*, described in the article alluded to (XIX, p. 186) has been *previously* characterized" (italics again mine), and as *Eupteryx* is one of these previously characterized genera we can pretty safely assume that he referred to the Germar genera as these earlier genera. Both these quotations, especially the first, require careful analysis before we accept the Curtis names. Until such a study has been made I shall continue to use the Germar names in preference to those of Curtis, as I have done in the past.—E. P. Van Duzee.

NOTES

Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Van Dyke have returned from a two months' collecting trip through Colorado with stops at Salt Lake City, Utah, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Grand Cañon, Arizona. With his usual generosity, he has turned over to the Academy his entire catch of several thousand insects taken on this trip, and they are now being mounted. It is too early to report on this material, but it includes such rare forms as *Cychnus hempeli*, *snowi* and *coloradensis*.

This spring Mr. J. O. Martin spent a week or two collecting in the White Mountains in Inyo County, California. The insects taken, all of which he has presented to the Academy, include a very large proportion of forms new to the Academy collection, and have proven most acceptable additions.